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**PACIFIC QUESTION
NOT ON "AGENDA."**

There is one "Pacific Question" that will not, we venture to surmise, be put upon the Agenda of the Conference on Limitation of Armament, and for the discussion of Pacific Questions as a by-product.

One Pacific Question that looms so immense, that it is writ so large on and across the Agenda as to dwarf, as in a sinister gloom, all other Pacific Questions, is Japan in China. Of England in China, of France in China, of Belgium in China, we expect to hear but little. We may hear some rattle of discussion about little Portugal in her gambling den and opium-joint at Macao. But of the Japanese in Shantung we shall hear much.

The only question that is terrifically "Pacific," terrifically universal, terrifically "American," even, and that will not, in all probability, get itself written into the Agenda, is the debauching of the Chinese and the Malays by civilized nations of the West.

Some little time back we had a few words to say about the British debauching the natives of their part of Borneo, as the situation was described by an American correspondent with the Wood-Forbes expeditionary forces in the Far East. "Why 'Pick on' England Now?" we asked, "is being on the eve of the conference on discussing disarmament, when we have need of the good offices of the British Empire. Mr. Kinsley, correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, described the horrible conditions in the British exploitation of native labor, the open encouragement of prostitution and all manner of debauchery and the profitable open traffic in opium. This was at the important port of Sandakan, Borneo, one of the most interesting and essential crossroads of the Pacific.

Since then, E. Alexander Powell, well known in magazine writings of the day, has had an article in the Century for October, under the Kipling title, "Where there ain't no Ten Commandments," which is devoted to the British exploitation of North Borneo. Enormous profits are made by the chartered company that England permits to exploit the natives as the company pleases. These profits are referred to, at directors' meetings in London, as "the golden rain."

The "golden rain" is shed from black enough clouds. The profits are derived, says Mr. Powell, from two principal sources of revenue of the British North Borneo company—opium and gambling. To any one who has been in the Far East, it is necessary to explain what gambling really is, and to those who are not familiar with it in the Treaty Ports and ports of call in the Far East, or in its lesser but still horrible forms in Chinatowns of New York and San Francisco, it is impossible to describe the mags of broken and degraded humanity.

There are also, of course, the houses of prostitution, a portion of the administration, or one of its sources of profit.

But we refer here to the debauching of Chinese and Malays through a deliberate traffic in the worst of drug poisons—opium, and by the power that boasts itself most civilized and humane on earth—England. This deliberate debauching is carried on, not only in such remote corners of the Pacific as Sandakan, but in Singapore, throughout the Malay states, up and down the coasts of the China Seas, and in the British colony of Hongkong, China. Not for nothing did the English wage two wars with China to force the sale of opium in the Chinese market.

We, also, are opium-sellers, though we sneak the poison through Japan, and then denounce the Japanese for handling it! We are not openly, or on a very large scale, debauching the Chinese. The business is too dangerous.

Will this question, which is, we think, somewhat higher in the scale of importance to humanity in the Far East, be put upon the Agenda of the Conference that is devoting itself to Pacific Questions?

China needs to be saved physical-

ly, of course; but China needs still more to be saved morally. And yet this Pacific Question of supreme importance is not and probably will not be on the Agenda.

NO NEED FOR A STRIKE

It is rather a curious phenomenon that, in the presence of a great menace to the public comfort and health, so many individuals and organization leaders are declaring that they would like to have the great strike come now, and be "over with."

There are two classes of persons that would like to have a strike called on time, but they have different points of view and different reasons for wishing this. Humanity to befall the nation at once, rather than have it averted now, to come at some later period.

The view of one of these classes, the innocent bystander, the public, which feels that it is going to be the chief sufferer in any event, is that the sooner the blow falls the sooner the country will recover from its effects; and this feeling is accompanied by a vague hope that it will thus be gotten "out of our system," like the sediments of some lingering disease. This view is well expressed by a correspondent of the New York Tribune:

"As one atom in this country, I would say, 'Let's have the railroad strike; let's have the strike and get through with it one way or the other.' We are turned upside down once or twice every year by threats and more threats from the railroad employees. It is about time we found out where we are. If they are supreme in this country the sooner we find it out the better and govern ourselves accordingly. So let's have a strike and get it out of our system."

The other class is composed of some of the railroad leaders, who think that a strike would clear the air, wipe off the slate, and give them an opportunity to start over again and restore the old pre-war system, with more favorable regulations and conditions.

But why invite a disaster that will be terrible in its effects, no matter which side wins or loses? There is no more reason—not so much reason—for a general strike as there is for war. A general strike is war, and the wars of the future, at least those within empires and states, will be inaugurated by general strikes. But why have a strike, when everything that may be gained, or lost, by the strike, may be gained or lost through the same sort of arbitration that must inevitably follow the wreckage and wastage of a general strike? Why not resort to arbitration in the first place? The world of industry has certainly advanced far enough to utilize all the machinery of arbitration and to call into play all the preventive forces and devices that have been worked out through long and painful experience.

And having the strike now, instead of later, will not help things. It will make things worse. Every strike, like every other evil step, makes the next one easier, broadens and perfects the path or "channel," and tends to set up a condition, in place of chance or occasional incidents.

On the other hand, every time a disaster is averted or postponed, it makes the next threat less terrifying and less of a peril. It is like the truce in Ireland, which is bringing both sides to a realization of the blessings of tranquility as contrasted with the alarms and wastage of war. A little more peace, and a resumption of the murderous fighting will be impossible.

Prevent this strike, through a calm appeal to arbitration—there must be just means of reaching a just settlement—and a great and long stride will have been taken toward the establishment of better and more reciprocal relations between capital and labor.

There is no need to invoke the calamity of a strike, nor the selfish purpose of wiping off objectionable rules and regulations, or for getting the virus of strikes "out of our system." The best cure for strikes is to stop them—next, of course, to preventing them by means of juster relations between employers and their men.

Spending money affords an immediate thrill, but the kick of saving is accumulative.

Being cultured has one drawback. You have to pretend that you don't enjoy the circus.

After the grocer's bill goes to the third reading and is passed, he vetoes your credit rating.

Never propose to a girl over the telephone. She may say yes. And she may be the wrong girl.

Free country: One in which citizens are privileged to cheer madly for some two-by-four who is trying to land a soft job.

Old-fashioned parents gave the children an occasional dressing down

**HOW PALATKA WILL VIEW
HERSELF FIVE YEARS HENCE**

Sit With Us As of 1926 and Let Us Look Back
Five Years to October 1921

Five years ago today Palatka was discussing good roads through Gainesville to Cedar Keys; through Crescent City to De Land, through Ocala to Tampa; through Green Cove Springs to Jacksonville. The Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs, and the Chamber of Commerce had committees importing the County Commissioners and State Road Department to do something to improve the highways which at that time were far from the excellent means of communication they are today. Automobile traffic, which has made such rapid strides in the intervening five years, was detoured and passing around Palatka.

Everyone was talking good roads, but there seemed little prospect of getting them. All the organizations concluded, as we find from perusal of the Daily News' columns, that the subject had been talked up sufficiently and that comprehensive building plans and the means to carry them forward were essential. Our present good roads came about from the 1921 decision to act.

Today as we drive to Gainesville and DeLand in slightly more than one hour, and to Tampa in six hours, we can easily recall the discomforts of but five years ago. Gainesville over an extremely rough road, might be made in three hours; a "passable" road to Crescent City existed, but DeLand was a half day's drive. Every one went via Hastings and St. Augustine to Jacksonville and such a thing as driving to Tampa via Ocala was unheard of.

None of the present large inter-urban buses and delivery services existed and the limits of Palatka's dense business district did not exceed First to Sixth street. The west end of Lemon street, beyond Sixth had small stores that have prospered and today look nothing like they did in 1921. The streets crossing Lemon had few business houses except on First and Second streets.

Browning Fearnside had just hung an electric sign and the Palatka-Jacksonville Steamboat company were only operating the Pilot Boy, with a sailing every other day compared to their present larger vessels and daily service.

The "Palatka Concert Band," composed of modern parents devote all their energy to dressing the children up.

It takes courage to enforce law. The trouble is that most of the teeth in our laws are yellow.

Suggested sign for the Capitol lawn: "No buckpassing."

Nobody can tell what the grain market is going to do, except that it is going to do the farmer.

It's a queer logic that strives to lessen the social evil and makes no effort to lessen the divorce evil.

A woman is as old as she looks; thus being entirely unlike the "bottled in bond" hootch you buy now.

In France a ruined landscape is one where the German passed; over here it is one where the bill poster passed.

People now know that the moon isn't made of cheese, but they are still innocent concerning the composition of moonshine.

If it is in liquid form, somewhere in America there is a stomach that can handle it.

Considering the amount of hooch he takes on his trip to India, we can't understand why they call him Prince of Wales.

The golf craze will never affect the entire population. Somebody must keep working in order to manufacture the balls.

Some men never have any experience of great adventure except to go flivvering by when the traffic cop's sign says stop.

Our observation has been that most of the "wild, wild women" are young enough to be cured by broken doses of spanking.

Goode Guerry, of the Palatka News, has started a campaign to save the Ocklawaha Valley Railroad from the sale and he has started something for the good of the community. The state could do nothing better than buying the road that is in the hands of a receiver and that will be sold for taxes. Under the proper management the state could make money out of this road that traverses some of the best farming land in Central Florida and is close enough to the St. Johns river to make water and real transportation meet in the proper manner.—Sanford Herald.

posed of twenty pieces, had begun visits to neighboring cities under auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, receiving a welcome reception at Hastings. "Biddy" Shearouse was not one of Palatka's busy merchants then but was director of the band.

There were many one story buildings between Second and Third streets on Lemon and none over two stories. Palatka was proud to boast of but twelve manufacturing plants turning out twenty different commodities, but the two furniture factories, the paint and varnish plant, cigar factory, electric storage battery company, box factory, two railroad shops, sugar refinery and the large distributing warehouses were not located here then. The Hedger Cypress Garages were being manufactured in the Selden Cypress Door company plant which was considered a big plant even though not half its present size. The Wilson Cypress Company and the Florida Woodenware Company seemed lonesome along the St. Johns river without their present neighbors.

The Vego Hair Manufacturing Company and G. M. Davis & Son were at two other ends of Palatka with the same lonesomeness for neighboring industries. The Vego plant only occupied the land between Sixth and Seventh along the Southern railway, their present commodious fireproof structure having been erected in 1923.

Vessels calling here had not carried any cypress tanks to foreign markets, the Davis company having always shipped to other ports.

Occasionally, prior to 1921, some one had urged the deepening of the river to Palatka and "the head of deep water navigation on the St. Johns" held no such important meaning as it does today. The application to congress for a channel deeper than thirteen feet was first made at the December 1921 session and doubts were current that any appropriation could be secured. Our present channel with the three boat lines and the handsome revenue and commercial prominence that accompanied them, however, show the value of going after progress when good reasons for expecting assistance are backed by logical improvements essential to Florida's development. The twenty-five foot channel is now too small to permit the calling of the boats our trade demands and the proof of it will be submitted to our senator, who had not been mentioned for his present high honor in 1921.

There is more confidence in this October of 1926 in the ultimate supremacy of Palatka than there was five years ago and few sections have had the rapid growth of Palatka. Much credit is due those who worked so diligently in 1921 as their work was considerably more difficult than ours is today. Five years have certainly worked wonders in Palatka.

Some had the vision to predict that real estate was a good investment. The fact that we had five rail lines and the water way, was not generally accepted as any inducement to new industries; Putnam county's soil and climate were common places with many residents, and while a number of farm properties, cleared and otherwise, that would attract experienced farmers, were for sale, there was not general acceptance of the belief that a story untold is no story at all. Putnam county had sixteen thousand population in 1921 and Palatka but 6,000. A man convinced that every condition requisite for our present county population of thirty thousand and Palatka's growth to 12,500 was an oddity. Professions of the belief of such growth as we have seen in the last five years, placed the maker in the "hot air" class.

On October 8, 1921, Ernest Rowton, whose "Wholesale Jewelry, Stationary, and Bicycles" occupied the present site of the Chamber of Commerce, predicted 15,000 population for 1926. He was not far wrong in his estimate.

The New Putnam House, completed in 1922, was a "foolish investment," yet when only four years old.

Try This for Indigestion.

Foley Cathartic Tablets are just the thing for constipation. Their action is wholesome and thoroughly cleansing without griping, nausea or inconvenience. They banish headache, biliousness, bloating, gas, bad breath, coated tongue and other symptoms of disordered digestion. Mrs. H. J. Marchand, 36 Lawrence St., Salem, Mass., writes: "I used Foley Cathartic Tablets for constipation with good results, I keep them in the house."

For sale by J. H. Haughton.

we still need another modern hotel. Palatka's telephone directory did not require five pages to list the subscribers five years ago, while today the local exchange is not only unable to keep up to demands of new subscribers, but the 1926 directory, just off the press, has fourteen pages.

The Woman's Club in 1921 occupied the present home of Dr. Hal-loway, on Reid street, and the location of their present sumptuous quarters was a vacant lot less than five years ago.

The Saint John's river bridge, a structure creditable to any community, replaced one that our files indicate was closed for two weeks in 1921.

The present lawns and flowers at the union station were an eyesore five years ago. The present A.C.L. depot promised to the city for years before the period we write about, had not come into reality. The express companies' delivery limits, according to Daily News' files, were being corrected to reach out River street to "Coburn's Store." Express wagons were not to be seen at every turn as they are today.

The three banks of Palatka were a few steps from each other. The fourth and fifth financial institution, with their elegant banking houses, came since 1921.

Cochran's wholesale and retail stationery business, at the corner of Second and Reid streets were "down near the post office." Second and Reid is a "busy corner today and "down near the post office" speaks for itself.

The "White Way," our readers may remember, was talked to death prior to five years ago. Palatka built well in looking to the future with the substantial posts installed. The scheme of lighting, while almost five years old, is as good today as when first brought out. It does seem that better lighting in the suburbs, or at least 24th street on the west, the Boulevard on the north, and possibly as far out as the Heights subdivision, could have been taken up more with a view to the growth to be expected in 1930.

The County Club was hustling for members even in 1922, although in the preceding year the investment

**EXPERIENCE OF
NEW YORK WOMAN**

Mrs. Lehman Had Suffered Ten Years From Indigestion—In Splendid Health Now.

"I suffered for ten years from nervous indigestion. I had no appetite and always felt miserable. I was in such a serious condition I thought my time for this world was getting short. My food didn't seem to nourish me at all and I only weighed 85 pounds."

"After taking Tanlac, I now weigh 108 and am gaining every day. Oh! there is such a wonderful change now. Tanlac relieved my troubles so quickly it surprised me. My appetite is splendid. I have plenty of strength and feel better than I have in years. I wouldn't take one thousand dollars for what Tanlac did for me."

The above statement was made by Mrs. Clara Lehman, Bristol Hotel, Rochester, N. Y.

Tanlac is sold in Palatka by Ackerman Stewart Drug Co., and all leading dealers.

was nearly \$25,000. This figure apparently was regarded as showing extravagance in 1921. The secretary, on referring to his records, from which this part of our story is compiled, finds more trouble was had in getting members then, than there is today in selecting active good timber for the future. Not a professional golfer had been invited to try out the splendid eighteen hole course, for the very good reason there was no such thing. Fishing parties and the boat races and aquatic sports had not been started. If we may stop for a moment, it would be to inquire what the Country Club would be today without these things to amuse and invigorate. Credit is due those who started the club and built it up to its present high standing.

These are only a few of the changes a moment's reminiscence brings to mind. Here with our thoughts turned back to 1921 makes us wonder what Palatka will be five years hence, or even in 1930. Who can tell?

LEGION PLAYERS ATTENTION
All candidates for the Legion football team will please report at the ball park this afternoon at 4:30 p.m. for practice.

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Name and address of every live Professional and Business man in the city in this column.

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that will aid your appetite and diges-
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